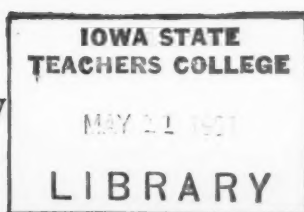


The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXVIII

May
1931



Number 8



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Contents and Contributors

May, 1931

Some Spring Flowers	Cover	The History of Lamb Feeding in Western New York	184
The Young Poultryman	Frontispiece	T. A. Buhl '22 tries to drive away the wave of pessimism that surrounds the lamb feeders of the western part of the state.	
The Real Job of the Federal Farm Board	181	Through Our Wide Windows	186
By Professor Whiton Powell '24 who continues the discussion started last month on the major activities of the Federal Farm Board.		Former Student Notes	187
A Motor Trip Across the Continent	183	Campus Countryman	195
By Carl E. Van Deman '32 who gives a panoramic view of the United States as seen from a motor car.		Domecon Doings	198
The National Conference on Rural Government	184	Books	199
Benson Y. Landis, Secretary of the American Country Life Association, tells of the conference to be held at Cornell this summer.		Cornell Foresters	200

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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XVIII

May, 1931

Number 8

The Real Job of the Federal Farm Board

By Whiton Powell '24

11

THE second phase of the Federal Farm Board's activities is that having to do with the prevention and control of surpluses of farm commodities. The Board was appointed in July, 1929, and during the last half of that year this country was undergoing the first phases of a serious business depression, which has continued all through 1930. In respect to its stabilization activities, the Board is a little bit like the boys who began farming about 1919 or 1920, at the worst possible time for success. Their fault was that they were born at the wrong time. The Farm Board was also born at the wrong time for its best chances for success in this part of its work. Had it been born in the middle of 1930 its horoscope would have been much more favorable.

Like most of the outstanding economists and business leaders at the close of 1929, the members of the Federal Farm Board believed that the drop in prices and business activity then being experienced was a purely temporary result of the stock market crash. They conceived the drop in grain and cotton prices, which began at the same time, as caused primarily by difficulties of speculators who were operating in all three markets, and accentuated by unusually rapid marketing of small grains. Under these circumstances and on these assumptions, the Board established the policy of attempting to stabilize the prices of wheat and cotton.

The first device to be used was the establishment of fixed prices at which loans would be made to cooperative associations on the security of these commodities regardless of the variations in their market quotations. As this means of supporting prices affected only that portion of the commodities in the hands of the cooperative associations, or of farmers will-

ing to join to the cooperative associations, it was insufficient for the purpose. The Board then recognized the Grain Stabilization Corporation and through it financed the purchase of a substantial portion of the visible supply of wheat. As the decline in prices continued and became more severe, the real nature of the causes and their insusceptibility to the cure of stabilization became increasingly evident. A change in policy at that time was impossible, however, as it would only have increased the seriousness of the situation through the dumping of the cotton and grain already acquired by the cooperative associations and the Grain Stabilization Corporation. The policy was consequently continued, as to the operation of stabilization corporations, during the fall of 1930, and announcement of its abandonment with reference to 1931 crops has only recently been made.

A SECOND major policy of the Board for the prevention and control of agricultural surpluses is that of advocating reduction in the planting of those crops of which a surplus appears to exist. This policy was first announced early in 1930 when the inevitableness of price declines was first becoming apparent. It is based upon the conclusion that the declines in prices have been the result of over-production and that this maladjustment of production and consumption can only be modified by reduced production. It involves a return to the production of wheat for the domestic market only, in the expectation that the tariff will thus be made fully effective (a belief which is open to serious question). For cotton it involves merely a sufficient reduction in the volume of the crop produced to bring about somewhat higher prices than have existed during the past season.

Of its efforts to prevent and control surpluses of farm commodities, the Board's policy of stabilization of wheat prices has been the major subject of criticism. Although in its permanent effects this is probably the least important of the Board's major policies, it is one which lends itself most readily to spectacular publicity. The objections take a variety of forms.

It is often said that the operations of the Grain Stabilization Corporation have tended to depress rather than maintain the price of wheat. This conclusion is based on the fact that many speculators have withdrawn, leaving it to the stabilization corporation to furnish presumably inadequate buying support to the market. This argument ignores the fact that if speculative buying stopped, so also did speculative selling. Also ignored is the fact that the Grain Stabilization Corporation seems to have adequate finances to fully replace all speculative buyers. Any conclusion on this subject is impossible of proof. It is necessary to show what prices would have been if they had not been what they were. That is too much like trying to prove which way the rabbit would have run if it hadn't run where it did. The preponderance of the evidence seems to indicate that the purchases of the Grain Stabilization Corporation have supported and probably still are supporting prices.

It is also claimed that once the stabilization corporations had acquired grain and cotton, the presence of large known supplies in the hands of organizations that are neither manufacturers or consumers of the products, tended and is still tending to keep prices down. This quite possibly may be so, although the low prices during the past year can readily be explained in terms of the world-wide business depression. In

the case of wheat, there has been the additional influence of extremely high European tariffs that have tended to keep prices down in this country.

SOME critics have gone so far as to suggest that the increases in European tariffs against wheat have been made as a protest against the Board's policy of attempting to maintain the American price. Italy and France first raised their tariffs in May, 1929, while Germany started raising its tariff in July, 1929, thus beginning the European tariff-raising contest before the Agricultural Marketing Act was even passed. This was remarkable foresight on the part of European statesmen, if they were really protesting the policy of a Board not yet formed under an Act not yet passed! It seems quite clear that these three important wheat-importing countries have been activated in raising their tariff rates, not in retaliation against the Board's policy of maintaining the price, but rather by the desire to protect the producers of wheat and small grains within their own countries from the effects of low world prices.

There is real foundation in fact for the criticism that the purchase of wheat or cotton in the cash market alone tends to injure hedging operations in the futures market, by throwing cash prices out of line with futures prices. The only satisfactory solution for this difficulty is to support all futures prices, which in turn makes it difficult to withdraw the support without hardship upon millers and others who use the market for hedging. In view of the usual variability of differentials, this seems a relatively minor objection, even if it cannot be substantially reduced by careful operation of the stabilization corporation.

The various criticisms of stabilization operations that have just been cited all overlook what seems the most fundamental and serious question. That is: would stabilization operations in the face of merely temporary depressive influences be effective in maintaining prices without substantial loss to the Revolving Fund? The experience of the past year and a half gives no answer to this basic question. The factors affecting the market were not of the temporary nature that stabilization operations are intended to alleviate. For conclusive evidence on this point we must await the appearance of such a temporary situation, recognition of its character by the Board, and appropriate action for stabilization.

The last year and a half, however, has indicated a major difficulty

in the way of success even in such a temporary undertaking. It has demonstrated that the market information available to the Board may not always be an adequate basis for distinguishing between price fluctuations resulting from temporary causes and those resulting from fundamental economic maladjustments. Until the diagnosis can be made with greater assurance of certainty than at present, one hesitates to recommend too strongly the remedy of price stabilization. If our experience so far has taught us that much, it has probably been worth what it has cost.

AFTER all, stabilization of prices is offered as a remedy for temporary conditions, and as such has only temporary importance. Perhaps our greatest mistake in connection with it has been to permit the organized grain trade and the public press to generate a tremendous over-emphasis of its importance in the minds of the general public.

Of greater permanent importance is the Board's policy of advocating acreage reduction for cotton and wheat producers, which has called forth criticism from the farmers to whom the advice is addressed. The propriety of the policy, as in the case of stabilization, is dependent upon the correct determination of the nature of the difficulty that it is intended to remedy. The Board's diagnosis for both cotton and wheat is that our present level of production is too high to permit of profitable prices. It should be pointed out that the symptoms are equally indicative either of under-consumption caused by general business depression, or of temporary lack of adjustment to a permanent change in general price levels. The writer is incompetent to determine what part, if any, of the situation is due to each of the causes mentioned. It is sufficient to raise the question whether the policy is justifiable in view of the general lack of agreement concerning the nature of the trouble.

Aside from the possible question as to the need for a permanently reduced production of either of these crops, criticism may be raised of the Board's apparent lack of discrimination in the persons to whom its acreage reduction campaigns are addressed. The general tenor of the Board's propaganda suggests that it is intended to bring about a uniform percentage reduction of plantings on the part of all cotton and wheat producers, apparently ignoring possible variations in costs of production between producers and between regions. It seems too much to expect that a farmer, who is so situated that he can obtain a living wage, how-

ever small, from present prices, will voluntarily reduce his efforts to produce and sell as much as he can. The Board might better align itself with existing economic forces and direct its campaign toward those who are so situated that they can never produce a profit, whose permanent removal from the list of producers would benefit both themselves and the nation. Indeed, such a redirection of the Board's efforts seems the only means by which its campaign may be at all effective, if the assumed surpluses chance to result from shifts in production areas. Such shifts inevitably cause prices that are unsatisfactory to producers in the areas under abandonment, with a resultant "surplus" over a considerable period of time. There is some evidence to indicate that these factors are at least partially effective in the cases of both cotton and wheat at present.

Finally, it may be questioned whether a campaign of advice without compulsion has any possibility of success in acreage reduction. For success, it requires among all producers of each commodity a mutual faith and good-will, which seems woefully lacking in mankind in general. As one cotton grower put it, "There is too much chance for my neighbors over in Texas to milk my cow through the fence."

The following conclusions may be stated in summary. First, there has been extreme over-emphasis in the public mind of the importance of price stabilization and a corresponding under-emphasis of the significance of the Board's policies for the development of cooperative marketing. Second, the policies for the development of cooperative associations, which are likely to have a most prominent and far-reaching influence upon our social structure, have met with little or no criticism that can be readily substantiated. Third, the Board's least important policy, that of temporary price stabilization, remains untested because of failure up to the present time to distinguish a proper time for its application. Fourth, its policy of acreage reduction is open to substantial criticism as to the direction of the effort, but seems likely to have little influence upon the majority of those who might be injured by accepting it.

Editor's Note: This is the concluding chapter in a series of two articles, the first of which appeared in the April issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

A Motor Trip Across the Continent

By Carl E. Van Deman '32

ON THE afternoon of April 2, we crossed the muddy waters of the Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona, and found ourselves in California. We had seen a good bit of the country since leaving Ithaca and crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania. After making a complete tour of Gettysburg Battlefield we had spent several days seeing the points of interest in and around our capital city. On our way south we toured the entire length of the Shenendoah Valley, stopping to visit the Endless Caverns. In the "Smoky Hills of Tennessee" we climbed out on the sharp edge of Blowing Rock and up to the pinnacle of Chimney Rock. In North Carolina we saw the cotton fields and early peaches in bloom although it was still February. By crossing the High Cooper River bridge from Charleston, South Carolina to Sullivan's Island, we were able to see Fort Sumter out in the harbor, from which the first shot of the Civil War was fired.

In Florida we visited Old Fort Marion at St. Augustine and drove the famous Daytona Beach at low tide, where racing cars break world speed records. On the highest land in Florida, among many lakes, and in the midst of orange groves, stands the Bok singing tower surrounded by a large bird sanctuary. At Palm Beach we had our first swim in salt water. We took the boat trip on the famous Silver Springs where a good sized river comes boiling out of the ground and the water is crystal clear.

After stopping for a short time at the University of Florida at Gainesville, we started west on the Old Spanish Trail and followed it all the way to California except for a few deviations. Through west Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, we drove through a little wet weather and muddy roads but we made it from Pensacola to New Orleans in a day besides several stops to collect flowering plants which we pressed, dried, and sent back to the botany department at Cornell. We drove down the beautiful Saint Charles Avenue past the campus of Tulane University in New Orleans and ferried the Mississippi river in a dense fog. In Louisiana we saw many of the old sugar and cotton plantations which seemed more like my idea of the old south than anything else except Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

ON THE banks of the Brazos river we put up our tents for the first time and made a real out-of-doors camp. The next night we reached

San Antonio where we visited the Alamo, that famous old mission where the Texans fought and died so bravely for the Lone Star Republic. From San Antonio we headed northwest through some real wild desert country to the Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico. We saw for the first time in a wild state prairie dogs, jack-rabbits, and road runners. One whole day we spent in walking and climbing through that huge national monument, the Carlsbad cavern. The lunch room is 750 feet below the surface of the ground. The rock formations and coloring are beautiful beyond words. Some of these look like many colored icicles.



HALF DOME

All the country west of Carlsbad was desert except for patches of irrigated land, most of it hot and dusty but very interesting all the same. Several nights we made wild camps in the open desert of Arizona. We slept out under the stars with only our blankets and tarpaulins over us. One route took us across the new Coolidge Dam in the Gila river and the Roosevelt Dam in the Salt river. Around Phoenix we saw groves of oranges, grapefruit, and dates. On our way south to Tuscan we stopped at the ancient Indian ruins called Casa Grande, and attended the annual state pageant depicting the legendary life of the Indians who built the "Big House." After visiting the University of Arizona at Tuscan and the old San Xavier Mission we drove westward again into the setting sun. We crossed the eastern part of the Colorado desert between the Colorado river and the Imperial Valley in one hour whereas in 1917 it took a party of Cornellians eighteen hours to cover the same distance. Sections of

the old one-car-width plank road were still visible lying on top of the shifting sand beside the new concrete highway.

After a whole week's rest at La Jolla, a beautiful resort on the Pacific just north of San Diego, we followed the coast to Los Angeles. One day we spent in taking the boat trip over to Catalina Island. Some of the most interesting places we visited in Los Angeles were the exposition park where we were especially interested in the fruit exhibits, the high rose garden in full bloom, the La Brea asphalt pits in which bones of many primitive animals have been found, many of which have been reassembled at the museum in exposition park, and the Coliseum where the Olympic games are to be held in 1932.

Death Valley was our next objective. We had to cross a big stretch of desert country after climbing up through Cajon Pass. We drove up to the top of Dante's View, an outlook point which rises 6000 feet above sea level on the eastern side of the valley and drops off to the west into a valley 310 feet below sea level. Away off to the west we saw Mount Whitney and the other high Sierra peaks, the highest and lowest places in the United States. After dropping down into Death Valley from the east and camping one night, we had to climb over three mountain ranges to get out. It was in these mountains that many of the early pioneers lost their lives while on their way to California. The eastern side of the Sierra Nevada is very abrupt and has many jagged peaks. We climbed over these mountains by way of the Walker Pass and followed down the beautiful Kern river to Bakersfield.

THE Skyline Drive in San Francisco from the south is very picturesque. The gigantic redwoods cover the western slopes and basins and absorb the moisture from the dense fogs which come in from the ocean. These trees are very similar to the giant Sequoas which are found in Yosemite and Sequoia National parks and up in the high Sierras, which we visited later. One of the most interesting places was Carl Purdy's wild flower garden called "The Terraces" because of their natural location on the steep side of the Coast Range. This place is about ten miles off the Redwood highway and about one hundred miles north of San Francisco. I shall always remember the drive up the mountainside to Mr.

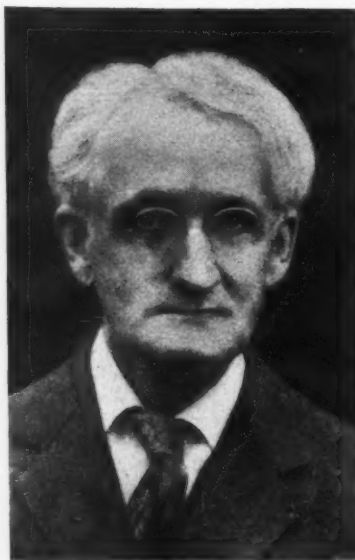
(Continued on page 191)

The National Conference on Rural Government

By Benson Y. Landis

CORNELL will be the host for the first national conference on Rural Government to be held August 17-20. The gathering will be under the auspices of the American Country Life Association of which Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey is the President. A number of governors, county officials from many states, and large groups of lay and professional persons interested in rural improvement will attend. A special feature will be the Student Section which will probably be attended by a hundred college and professional school students from the East, the South, and the Middle West.

In New York and many other states the improvement of rural government is an important issue. We hear reports that the taxes on real property are in many sections driving farmers out of agriculture. We hear it said that no important changes have been made in our county and local governments in a generation. Charles A. Beard, the noted American historian, recently wrote: "About county government, the less said the better. In that sphere where Jefferson's independent, upstanding farmers, as distinguished from the 'mobs of the great cities,' control affairs, little if any advance is to be recorded, and that little is to be ascribed large-



LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY

ly to restraints and obligations imposed upon recalcitrant communities by state authorities. In rural government, aside from what has been accomplished by federal and state intervention, we stand about where we did in the days of McKinley, Hanna, and Bryan."

Frank O. Lowden, former governor

of Illinois, honorary president of the American Country Life Association, and one of the best informed governors on this question of local government says of the Cornell meeting: "We have made great progress in municipal government in recent years. We have made and are making notable progress toward more efficient government. In the field of rural government, however, we have hardly touched the subject. In view of the fact that modern transportation and modern communication have completely changed the character of the rural unit in government, there is no field in the entire realm of government in which there is the same opportunity for improvement as in rural government. Therefore the topic of 'Rural Government' selected for the 1931 conference, is most timely and the conference should point the way to real accomplishments."

Those who are interested in the student program of the American Country Life Association may secure from its office a pamphlet entitled "The Rural Student Movement, a Report of Recent Activities," written by Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who is Chairman of the Student Advisory

(Continued on page 192)

History of Lamb Feeding in Western New York

By T. A. Buhl '22

LAMB feeding has been an important industry in western New York for years. At the present time the feeders in general are feeling pessimistic regarding the present and future status of this enterprise. It is the purpose of this paper to try and remove any doubt that may exist as to the fundamental soundness of this very interesting winter occupation, that helps round out labor schedules, furnishes a good market for roughage and cull grains, and absorbs some of the overhead of buildings.

Lambs from west of the Mississippi River have been fed as far back as 1885, but it is only in comparatively recent years that the volume has increased to a large amount. Among the earliest feeders were Charles Shepard, Pratt brothers, Will Young, and Myron Williams, all of Batavia and Charles Green of Byron. In the early days feeders would contract lambs with speculators, agreeing to sell the lambs for \$1 a hundredweight

more than they paid for them in the fall, but that is a thing of the past. At the present time instead of a few carloads here and there, we find Genesee County totaling over 21,000; Wyoming 15,000 or more, Livingston 6,000, and Erie, Monroe and a few others totaling 5,000. The average car totals 300 lambs and an average car costs \$2500. We find the total of 50,000 lambs representing an investment of over \$400,000. Local banks do practically all the financing of these feeding operations and thus realize a considerable amount of interest. While the average feeder puts in only a carload of 300, some feed 1000 lambs and a few over 2000.

Lambs are brought from the west in preference to being raised locally for several reasons. In the first place western lambs are hardier, they fatten more quickly and also more cheaply. Perhaps the most important reason is the fact that nearly all feeders are cash crop men and wait before filling their barns until the

harvest is over. However, it has been said that, rid the native mutton type sheep such as Shropshires, that we find in the east, of stomach worms and other internal parasites and we would soon feed nothing else. It is a fact that packers prefer this native lamb as it has a better carcass. There are several subdivisions of western feeder lambs and each has its patrons. Personally I prefer the black-faced Mountain Idaho lamb, which though costing $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ cent more, is usually the best buy in the end. The white-faced Montana or Wyoming lamb is excellent and preferred by many. Dakota lambs are usually of plainer quality and more open woolled. Texas lambs have come in recently in large numbers, are hardy and usually cheaper than other feeders but their large frame and heavy belt make them undesirable from the packers' point of view. They also feed more slowly and should be discriminated against by all means.

LAMBS come occasionally from the Pacific coast and Mr. Jeffers of Castile has fed Navago lambs from the southwest. This particular feeder has an uncanny knack of successfully feeding lambs that others find unprofitable. The weight of feeders ranges all the way from 40-70 pounds but on an average a 60 lb. lamb is the most desirable. Most lambs are bought from commission houses in Chicago, Omaha and even Kansas City. The lambs are shipped with a sight draft attached, the feeder paying through his local bank. Recently the Producers Co-operative Commission Association of Buffalo have been bringing in many feeders charging the purchaser \$15 a car for the service. Some farmers contract in the spring for lambs as yet unborn, by paying \$1 a head down and the balance in the fall. Which ever way one buys his lambs, it is a good policy to continue that method consistently. Lambs shrink enroute even though the law says that they must be unloaded, rested, fed and watered once in 36 hours. The period of rest is eight hours. Lambs coming from the range often shrink 10-12 lbs. and even coming from Chicago a five lb. shrink is not unusual. Unscrupulous speculators often sell lambs a quarter to a half cent below market to unwary feeders because the lamb is gorged just before weighing out.

There are several distinct schools of thought regarding the feeding of lambs. First we have the quick feed that is 50-60 days, and the other view is to grow them as well as fatten them. Here we find feeders carrying along their lambs for periods up to five months. The largest and most successful feeders, however, all follow the short, quick feed method and it goes without saying they are usually the most successful. In Genesee County the method of confining the lambs in small pens holding from 50-100 lambs, usually giving each lamb eight square feet of space, is undoubtedly most frequently followed. In this method lambs are not allowed out of the pens and are fed by hand in racks allowing one foot of rack per lamb. The racks are carefully swept clean, lambs being particularly sensitive about filthy feeding surfaces, and fed their grain. This is quickly finished although on full feed a lamb under this system may get one lb. of grain per feed. The hay is then put in the racks and the lambs continue to eat for several hours before lying down to rest. In Wyoming County and in other sections, self-feeding is extensively practiced. Here the lambs are allowed to mingle in one large pen with self-feeders containing the grain ration always available. The hay is fed separately in racks, though

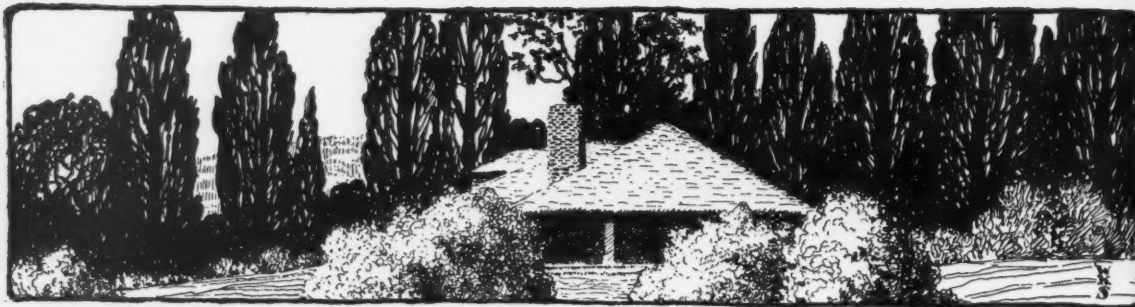
lambs on self-feeders consume less roughage than those self-fed. For the man who has a limited amount of hay this method of self-feeding is advantageous. It enables him to feed more lambs as they consume less roughage in comparison with the amount eaten when hand fed. The bulk that the lambs need for the proper functioning of their digestive system is furnished by the bulky nature of the grains put in the self-feeder. It must be admitted, however, that the death loss is greater on self-feeders, and for the average feeder it is more hazardous than hand feeding. An interesting variation of this is being followed by a few feeders who grind their hay and mix this with the grain in the self-feeders. W. W. Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, one of the larger feeders in western New York, has with this method, made some unusual gains in a very short period. A rather new idea is that of allowing lambs on both hand and self-feeding to have access to a small exercise yard and wander in and out of the shelter according to their wishes. It is a fact that the animals seem to prefer the outside yard in all but the most inclement weather. The favorable factor in this method is the reduction of the death loss. The lambs naturally eat more feed as moving and exposure to the weather takes more energy than if they were confined in a small warm pen. But the lambs are in better health and make better use of their feed.

THE majority of feeders do not raise enough grain to fatten their lambs, the feeders around Batavia alone receiving 15 carloads of corn worth approximately \$15,000 this past season. In addition to corn, large amounts of cull feeds are fed, such as salvage wheats, oats, corn, and barley. These salvage feeds usually contain large amounts of charcoal and it is claimed that this material absorbs the gases in the lamb's stomach that might cause bloat. When prohibition was still a dream the by-product called distillers' grains, was a widely used lamb feed. The light, fluffy nature and their palatability make their use advantageous. Now the few carloads available come from Canada and are quite expensive. Recently molasses has been used as an appetizer. I personally feel that Linseed Oil Cake, a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil, is indispensable, not as a feed but as a conditioner. Lamb feeders are fortunate in being able to dispose of their roughage to their lambs. This allows the feeder to follow that old and valuable advice about "keeping all the roughage on the farm."

In years gone by, a fat lamb was one weighing 100 lbs. or even more. With the decline in the size, not only of the family but also in the amount the average person eats, we find that fat lambs must no longer weigh so much. In order to obtain the size chop of leg of lamb that our modern housewife desires, the 80 lb. lamb is heavy enough and those weighing more command a lower price. Farmers around Batavia always ship their fat lambs to Buffalo, which is only two hours away by truck. Truckers put in a double deck and thus take in 60-80 lambs per load for around \$15. It is wise, however, to hire a trucker who carries insurance for a truckload of lambs represent considerable money. While the number of lambs arriving in Buffalo by truck has increased greatly, the majority of course still come by rail and it must be admitted that the packers prefer these. The trucked in lambs are usually put on the market only a few hours after their last feed and are naturally carrying a heavy fill. The commission man in Buffalo can call up their clients if there is a shortage of lambs for that day or the next and the feeder can often profit by a rise of a half a cent or so. The marketing of a considerable volume of lambs through the Producers Commission Co., a Co-op, lends authority to the statement that farmers are becoming co-operatively minded. In fact, this Co-operative, a unit of the National Producers, sold almost 40% of all the lambs on the Buffalo market in 1929. Buffalo is a very important livestock center. It is the largest east of Chicago. Feeders in the Perry section often ship to Jersey City, to which place they have excellent rail connections.

WITHOUT any question the sheep industry has expanded beyond a safe point. There are now as many sheep as at any time in the past 30 years. Lamb prices have been kept up by the holding back of ewe lambs, by good consumption induced by high wage levels, and also by educational work on the health value of lamb as a food. The present year shows a definite decline in price and this will undoubtedly continue if ewe lambs are disposed of in the future and especially so if the country's industrial condition declines to any extent. Although lamb is not a luxury, but a good, economical meat to buy, in fact the most economical at present, many people go back to a pork diet exclusively when adverse industrial conditions exist. Some people find lamb and mutton unpalatable but there are usually two things that can be done to make it more tasty. Lamb must always have the outer skin re-

(Continued on page 192)



Through Our Wide Windows

What Price Honesty

THE RECENT dissatisfaction expressed by the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences in regard to the operation of the honor system should cause students in the College of Agriculture to consider the situation in their own college. In many of the larger classes of the ag college and in classes of the required courses in the arts college cheating has been flagrant and undeniable.

Although we should not work for marks alone, good marks play a vital role in securing good jobs, scholarships and election to honorary societies. When examinations are graded on a sliding scale, each student who cheats or cribs, reduces the mark of every student who has backbone enough to do his own thinking. The student body has been blind or remarkably tolerant of this situation.

At the present time professors in the ag college do not have charge of their examinations. They may only be present for the purpose of maintaining order. Theoretically cheating is reported by the students to the honor council. This method never has worked well and we have no indication that it ever will.

This leaves but two alternatives, either giving the professors full charge of, and the responsibility for their examinations or creating such a sense of honor in the student body that cheating will be prevented by the force of public opinion. The choice must be made. The honest student has nothing to lose from a proctoring system and everything to gain.

Our Nursery School

HOW MUCH there is going on about the campus that is little known and therefore even less appreciated. The work of the nursery school staff under the direction of the college of Home Economics is just beginning to receive a small part of its deserved recognition.

Conducted by a group of experienced women who spend a good portion of their time and efforts in observation of child training and development, the nursery school provides unusual opportunities for students as well as parents interested in child development. Here much research work is carried out that would otherwise be impossible.

Children who attend here come from representative homes in the community and are chosen according to application date. Six boys and six girls within a certain age range attend in the all day group. Four boys and four girls similarly chosen attend in the afternoon group. Only those children whose parents are willing and able to give full cooperation are included. This makes possible the many careful studies of child training and development that are carried on. Foods, clothing, child psychol-

ogy, and numerous related subjects are included in the curricula. Here, indeed, is a good work that is being carried out in the interest of future generations.

The Old Order Changeth

CORNELL has lost another distinguished alumnus. The death of Professor John Henry Comstock, noted entomologist, so soon after that of his wife, Anna Botsford Comstock, makes us feel even more the passing of this esteemed couple, once so active in Cornell life. Both were internationally known in their respective fields of service.

In October 1928, the Comstocks celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They were both graduates of this University and had lived here ever since their marriage. Both wrote several books, Professor Comstock's being on entomological subjects, and Mrs. Comstock's concerning nature.

Few people have been so intimately connected with Cornell in its growth and development. Their wide and friendly interests and innumerable services to their Alma Mater have made us feel even more this closing of a memorable chapter.

Farewell

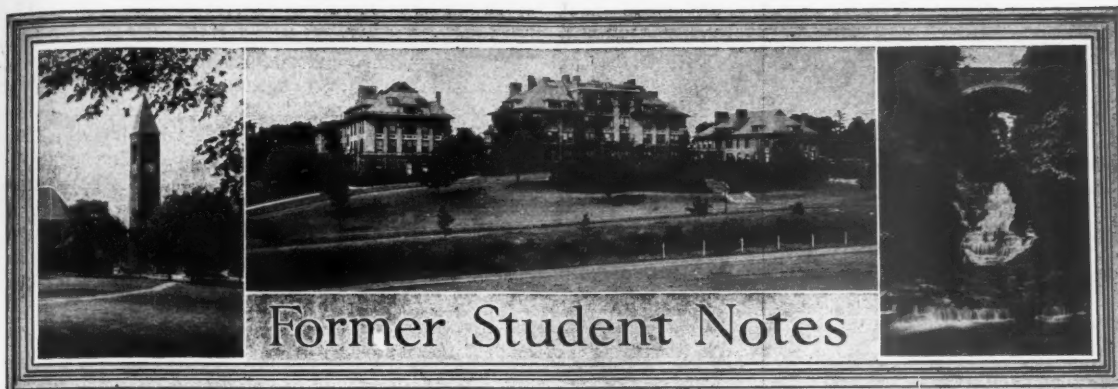
LAST MONTH we announced the names of the members of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN board who would control its destinies next year. This issue marks the passing of the seniors who have been on the receiving end of all threats hurled in this general direction for the past year. We now pass the duties on to those who have been our assistants in the past. We feel certain that they will carry on the traditions which the COUNTRYMAN has built up in the past 28 years.

We hope the new officers get as much "kick" out of their job as we did. We know they will have plenty to do. Now they have the opportunity they have been looking forward to, that of putting their own ideas into practice. We hope their innovations turn out better than some of ours. Good-bye and good luck.

Change in Printers

THE BOARD of directors of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN recently accepted the bid of The Atkinson Press to print the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN for one year starting with this issue. The COUNTRYMAN was printed by The Atkinson Press up until four years ago when the Cayuga Press was given the contract. The result of this change in printers therefore is a return to an old friend rather than the making of a new one.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.

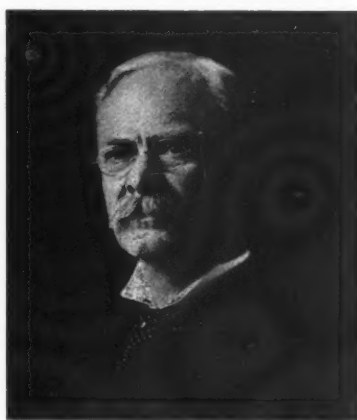


John Henry Comstock '74, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, Dies at Home, March 20

On March 20, John Henry Comstock, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, died at his home in Ithaca. He had been paralyzed since 1927 but happily without loss of mind or memory.

Professor Comstock was born in Janesville, Wisconsin on February 24, 1849, and came to New York State with his widowed mother a year later. When he was ten years old, he earned his own living, working in all of his spare time to pay for his education. Five years later he began his higher education, attending first the academy at Mexico, New York, and for the following two years the Falley Seminary at Fulton, New York, where he studied botany. During the summers he worked as a sailor on the Great Lakes, and continued his botanical studies in his spare time. While at the Falley Seminary he chanced upon a copy of *Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation*, and on learning that there was such a science as entomology, he determined to make it his life work.

Upon hearing that Cornell was to establish a professorship of entomology, Professor Comstock entered with the class of 1874, with which he



JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK

Who brought fame not only to himself but to his Alma Mater for his distinguished work in entomology

graduated. While in college he supported himself and paid for his education by acting as assistant chime master, janitor, and laborer on the buildings in which he later lectured. While he was a sophomore he became an instructor in entomology, and took advanced work at Harvard while still an undergraduate. After graduation Professor Comstock took graduate

work at Yale and Leipsig, and in 1876 he was appointed an assistant professor, at the head of the newly formed department of entomology. In 1878 he married Miss Anna Botsford, Arts '78, of Otto, New York. The following year he accepted an appointment as a government entomologist and in two years he made a world wide reputation.

In 1881 he returned to his Alma Mater as Professor of Entomology and Invertebrate Zoology. From 1891 to 1900 Professor Comstock spent his winters at Stanford, building up an entomology department that also became famous. In 1914 he retired from active work, and completed his fundamental *Introduction to Entomology*. Besides this famous book, his main publications are the reports of the United States Entomologist for 1879, 1880, and 1881. In 1882 he published *The Elements of Insect Anatomy* and in 1893 the *Evolution of Taxonomy*. Together with his wife he published the *Manual for the Study of Insects* in 1895, *Insect Life* in 1897, and *How to Know the Butterflies* in 1904. Other books are *The Spider Book* and *Wings of Insects*.

'03

R. M. Chase has a fruit farm at Burt, New York.

'07

Wilbur Curtis is farming at Hilton, New York. In addition to his fruit he has a herd of pure bred shorthorns. He is also running the G. L. F. store at Hilton.

Guy L. Hayman is another Cornell graduate who received the Master Farmers award in Pennsylvania last year. His farm is located at North Brook.

'13

S. Arons, Winter Poultry Course, 1912-1913 has been appointed by the Russian Poultry Commission to visit Russia as a poultry specialist to advise in regard to extensive poultry developments in Russia.

Daniel Scott Fox worked at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, and then went to California where he was a Farm Bureau agent in San Bernardino county. He also taught agriculture in the Pasadena High School. He then studied medicine at Stanford University, and re-

ceived his M. D. degree in June, 1930. He is now a practicing physician in Berkeley, California. He married Grace Fordye '15, and they have two children. Their present address is College Avenue, Berkeley, California.

'14

H. L. Lautz has a large fruit farm at Newfane, New York.

'15

Charles Shuler, Jr., is a coal operator in Davenport, Iowa. He served in the navy from April 1917 until February 1919. Since then he has

Through the Day With Wyandotte

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"What," the average college student may ask, "have the various Wyandotte Cleaning Products to do with me?" "Very much." For although you may not realize it, you are surrounded on every hand by WYANDOTTE CLEANLINESS . . . guarding your health, bringing you better products.

Let's consider a typical day. Your morning milk is delivered in a sanitary bottle, very likely cleaned with Wyandotte. Many of the foods at breakfast have been prepared in factories where everything is kept wholesome and spotless with Wyandotte.

Shops are Cleaned with Wyandotte

Many of the stores in your town almost glow with Wyandotte cleanliness:—the bakery, confectionery, meat market and department store, as well as the banks, hotels, and restaurants.

Wyandotte Used on Clothes and Shoes

A free afternoon, and a variety of things to do. Perhaps a visit to an art gallery, or theatre. Both are cleaned with Wyandotte. Or an automobile ride. The fender was probably made "chemically clean" by a specialized Wyandotte product before it received its glistening enamel. Or you decide shopping. The clothes you see are very likely made of cloth processed with Wyandotte. Shoes? Another Wyandotte product is used in the tanning of leather.

Dinner — and more Wyandotte cleanliness. Canned and packaged foods, certain fruits and vegetables, dairy products, beverages . . . the list is endless. For there is a Wyandotte cleaning product for every purpose.

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been active in the operation of the Iowa and Illinois coal properties.

Katherine Stebbins is living in Niagara Falls, Ontario, and is rendering community service as president of the local Council of Women.

'16

Victor M. Buck has been with the Presbyterian Board of Missions in Africa since 1921. His address is now Kamayala, Congo Belge, West Central Africa.

William D. Chappell lives at 16 William Street, Portland, Maine, and is manager of the branch office of the Auto Casualty and Surety Company. His business address is the Chapman Building in Portland. He married Myrtle Esther Worrell of Philadelphia and they have three children, Catherine Marie, aged five, William D. Jr., aged four, and Mary Jean, aged two. In 1916 and 1917 he was an instructor in the Canandaigua Academy; and for the next two years he was in the United States Air Service. In 1919 and 1920 Bill was principal of the High School in Machras, New York, and since then he has held his present position.

Cheuk Kwan Cheung is associated with the College of Agriculture of Lingnan University, Canton, China. He is teaching pomology. He has been working at the Kwangtung Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, and has been connected with Lingnan University for ten years. During that time he was Dean of the College of Agriculture for 2 years. He represented the Kwangtung government at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference at Honolulu in 1924.

Ruth Cleves is owner of the Cleves Cafeteria in Washington, D. C. and married Chester Justus of that city last year.

Ruth Smith Hauck, former Women's Editor of the *Countryman*, tells us that she is a housewife plus Home Economics extension worker for the Women's Institute in Chippawa, Ontario, Canada. She married John E. Hauck, '17, and they have four children, Jack, aged 11, Eleanor, eight years old, David, five, and Edith, three. After graduating she taught for two years in New York State. At present she is a member of the County Board of Agriculture, and last fall Mrs. Hauck helped organize a music festival for rural schools in which more than 200 children took part. Her husband is executive vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Niagara Falls, Ontario and is part owner of the Llenroc Holstein herd.

Earl H. Hodder is living at 53 Elm Street, Cobleskill, New York, and is an instructor at the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

He is married and has two children, Robert and Maurice.

Albert Hoefer is county 4-H Club agent for Rensselaer County and lives at 23 South Lake Avenue, Troy, New York. He has two children, Albert Jr., and David Edsall, aged eight years and six months, respectively. Since leaving college he has seen continuous service as director of agriculture and county club agent in Troy and Rensselaer Counties. Not content with these activities, he has been secretary, president, and district trustee of the Kermis Club of Troy, and at present Albert is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture for the New York district of Kermis International.

Lloyd Garrison Grinnell of Detroit, Michigan, is director and assistant secretary of the Grinnell Bros. Music Co., and the Grinnell Realty Company. He has been associated with the Grinnell Bros. Music Company capitalized at 8 million dollars, having headquarters in Detroit and thirty branch stores in Michigan, Ohio and Ontario, Canada, and also with Grinnell Realty Company, capitalized at 8 million dollars, dealing chiefly in land contracts. Mr. Grinnell was married in 1919, and has two children.

Van B. Hart lives at 207 Cobb Street, Ithaca, New York and is extension professor of farm management in the New York State College of Agriculture. He married Helen B. Clark ex '23, and in 1923 he took his Ph D. in farm management. Last year he was on Sabbatical leave and was associated with the Federal Extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture in organizing a division of economic extension work and in assisting in the setting up and reorganization of farm management work in the southern and western states.

August A. Hohmann is assistant manager of the certified milk farm owned by the Sheffield Farms Company, Incorporated, Pennington, New Jersey. He has six children, Albert, August, May, Dorothy, Robert, and Marjorie. For the nine years after leaving college he farmed and raised poultry on his own place, near Princeton, and then spent two years as the manager of a country estate near Princeton. For the last three years he has had his present position and writes us that he has no immediate intention of changing.

Harwood Martin is farming and in the seed business in Honeoye Falls, New York, and he writes us that the best crop of his 200 acre farm are his five children. He has been farming the family homestead since he left college and is treasurer of the Edward F. Dibble Seed Growing Corporation.

C. W. Moore of West Henrietta, New York, has been growing certified farm seeds on his own farm since graduation. Mr. Moore is married.

Arthur Adams Nelson is living at 161 Mile Square Road, Yonkers, New York and is recreation director of the city of Yonkers. He is married and has two boys, Arthur Adams, Jr., and J. Robert. After graduating he was with the Mutual McDermott Dairy Corporation in New York City. In 1917 Arthur entered the United States Marine Corps and served with the rank of lieutenant until 1921. After leaving the "Leathernecks" he was recreation director for the Warren Cotton Mills, West Warren, Massachusetts, until 1925, and then became an interviewer for the employment bureau of the Brooklyn Edison Company for one year. In 1917 he started his present work.

C. V. Noble is agricultural economist and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. Mr. Noble has three children. He was at Cornell 10 years after graduation for advanced work and teaching farm management. He went to Gainesville in 1926.

Lois Osborn is Y. W. C. A. Secretary in Cortland, New York.

Arabella S. Livingston is an osteopath in Brookfield, Missouri. After leaving Cornell she taught in the Home Economics department at the University of New Hampshire for three years, and then taught in the same department at the University of Nebraska until 1925, attending the summer sessions at Columbia and the University of Chicago. From 1925 to 1929 she studied at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery and is now in private practice.

Edward E. Ludwig is living at 1441 Severn Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Ed is in business for himself as Ed Ludwig—Flowers, and his shop is located in the Koppers Building in Pittsburgh. He has three children, Edward E., Jr., ten, Bill, nine, and Jim, four. In 1929 he was Commander of the Pittsburgh Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and in 1930 president of the Pittsburgh Kiwanis Club.

Glen G. Row of Mexico, New York, is now operating his own farm. He has been on the home farm at Mexico since 1920, and now has 1000 white leghorn layers, 6 dairy cows, and 40 acres of farmland. Mr. Row taught agriculture in the high school at Youngsville, New York from March 1916 to September 1917. He was then principal and teacher of agriculture in Ellington High School from September 1917 to June 1920. Mr. Row is married and has four children.

Herman J. Samuelson is a feed merchant in Toms River, New Jersey. In 1919 he married Henrietta Kaufman, and they have one child, Rose Leslye. In 1916 and 1917 he taught agriculture in the Morristown, Minnesota, High School and was special assistant county agricultural agent for Sullivan County in 1918 and 1919. He then helped to organize the United Feed Company of Toms River, New Jersey, the largest retail feed merchants in the state.

Edgar Milton Smith, Jr., lives at 464 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and is with the purchasing department of the Western Electric

Company, Incorporated, 195 Broadway, New York City. After leaving Cornell he served in the United States Field Artillery with the rank of first lieutenant for two and one half years, ten and one-half years, ten and one-half months of which was in France. Since then he has been with the Western Electric Company in the production and purchasing departments.

Lida Mosher Stephenson is living at 23 Mather Street, Binghamton, New York, and has been instructing in home economics for the last ten years in Johnson City. For two years she taught in Alleghany, New York, then for two years in Newark

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It is the study of Dynamite—and its use on the farm. This modern tool, Dynamite, can show you how to get increased acreage, how to improve drainage conditions and how to improve the value of land.

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Why not learn as much as you possibly can about explosives while you're still in college? Sit down—today—and write to the du Pont Company for full information. One hundred

and twenty-nine years' experience in making and improving explosives have provided the du Pont Company with a store of information about explosives and how to use them. A wealth of this information is contained in two booklets: "Ditching with Dynamite" and "Agritol, for Field Clearing." Both booklets will be sent to you free upon request.

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Valley, New York, and for one year in Ogdensburg, New York.

Roscoe Teator is raising apples in Upper Red Hook, New York. He married Isabelle Massonneau, Holyoke '18 and they have three children, Jeannette, aged 11, Annabelle, eight, and William, five.

H. L. Vaughn, of R. D. No. 5, Cortland, New York is county agricultural agent of Cortland county, and is running a farm. Since leaving college he has been teaching in Delhi State School from 1916-1918; in Milwaukee County School of Agriculture, Milwaukee, Wisconsin from 1919-1924; and has been occupying his present position since 1924. Mr. Vaughn is married and has four children.

'18

Freda Corrine Ames (Mrs. Roland B.) Genung died at her home in

Newark Valley, New York on April 13, after a long illness. She was born in Bainbridge, New York on August 11, 1895, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Ames. She took three years of agriculture and returned for another year in 1920-21. She was a member of Delta Gamma. In 1918 she married Roland B. Genung, who survives her, with her parents, a brother, Morse E. Ames, and a sister, Mrs. Floyd R. Newman (Ruby P. Ames '13).

Garrett H. Conover has a large apple orchard in Middletown, New Jersey.

Alexander J. Gilbert is farming near Ogdensburg, New York. He has three sons and a daughter.

John T. Needham is assistant chief ranger at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Bryson City, North Carolina.

William D. Warren is now teaching in Ada, Oklahoma.

'19

J. Nelson Spaeth is research assistant professor of forestry at Cornell. He is married to Helen M. Bacon, has three children, and lives at 209 Bryant Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

L. E. Hobbs has a large fruit farm at Burt, New York. He took a winter course.

J. F. "Johnny" Lane is living at Teaneck, N. J. He is in the stock brokerage business and has one son, Johnny, Jr.

'20

Lloyd H. Schroeder is with the research laboratories of the National Lead Company. His address is 105 York Street, Brooklyn.

Carl G. Vinson is a professor of horticulture at the University of Missouri.

'22

Walter R. Berger is selling gas ranges for the Geo. D. Roger Corporation, in Bay Village, Ohio.

John T. Bregger is extension horticulturist at Washington State College, and is secretary of the Washington State Horticulturist Association. Until a year ago he was superintendent of the Luther Burbank Experimental Farms in Sebastopol, California. He writes that Earle L. Overholser, Ph.D. '26, is head of the department of horticulture at Washington State College.

Roger B. Corbett is Economist at the Rhode Island Experiment Station. He is married to Faith L. Rogers and has one child. The address is 128 Alfred Drowne Road, West Barrington, Rhode Island.

Douglas M. Moorhead is farming in North East, Pennsylvania. His address is R. D. 4. A daughter, Janet Louise, was born on January 21.

'23

B. F. Lucas was formerly at Champlain, New York. In 1929 he went to the Tennessee College of Agriculture to teach. In the fall of 1930 he accepted a fellowship on the Granine foundation at the University of California. He is now doing graduate work there in agriculture economics.

'25

L. P., "Pete" Ham married Catherine Messer of Cleveland, on November 9. Pete is advertising manager of *Breeder's Gazette* and was a former business manager of the *Countryman*.

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17 Battery Place, New York City

Undergraduates who have read this, can paste it in their hats for future profits



Guaranteed

Motor Trip Across the Continent

(Continued from page 183)

Purdy's place. The road was very narrow, making hairpin turns every little ways and very slippery, as it was early morning when we ascended. The road seemed to peter out at every turn as we ascended but at last we came out of the dense woods and saw the beautiful gardens. In the last three miles we climbed 1400 feet but it was worth while when Mr. Purdy, an interesting old gentleman, showed us all through his garden containing the wild flowers of California.

At Chico in the Sacramento valley we stopped at the introduction station of the United States Department of Agriculture, where many exotic fruits and ornamental plants are grown to test their adaptability to this country in the search for better varieties. We spent part of one day at the University of California farms just west of Sacramento. At the Citrus Experiment Station near Riverside I happened to meet two Cornell alumni, Boyce, who completed his M. S. in '27 in entomology and had just finished his Ph D, studying a new kind of fruit fly of walnuts, and Mr. Parker, who had taken graduate work in plant breeding while here. Both of them are now doing research work at the Citrus Experiment Station.

On the fifteenth of May we drove up into Sequoia National Park. Although it was very hot at Bakersfield and throughout the central valley of California there was still a snow drift up in the park and the weather was much too cold to permit camping. However, when we tried Yosemite park



THE THREE YOSEMITE FALLS

we found it delightful. The waterfalls and cliffs are tremendously high and one must look almost straight up to see the tops of them. What a



One thing to remember

AS a technically trained man, who knows both the theory and practice of good farming, and the essentials of good machine construction, you can fully appreciate why farmers should use the most efficient machinery available.

But when you come to sell farm equipment and machines, there is one thing to remember which will directly affect your success.

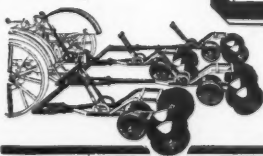
Every machine you sell to a farmer lasts for a number of years. Every time he uses it he is reminded of what you told him about it, and he is either pleased, indifferent, or dissatisfied, so long as it lasts.

If the machines you sell make good, he comes back. In the meantime he sends his friends to you. If they don't make good, you have a handicap to overcome.

When you go into this business, sell only efficient machines, and sell them in such a way that your customers stay pleased. No other single factor will have so much effect on the permanence and continued profits of your business.

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A full line of new equipment is available for the new Case Model "CC" Tractor. Illustrated here is a 4-row Ridge Buster—also made for two rows.



thrill it is to climb up to the Glacier Point on the top of Yosemite Falls and look down into the valley and away to the east to the snow capped peaks. There was still plenty of snow at Glacier point on the sixth of June and a patch could be seen on the old half dome, the other half according to an old Indian legend was split off by lightning and fell down into the valley forming Mirror Lake. But geologists tell us that there never was another half.

The normal temperature of dogs is higher than that of people. It is usually about 101 degrees. Young

dogs and small ones have slightly higher temperatures than old and large animals.

National Conference

(Continued from page 184)

Committee of the Association. There was just held at the Western State Teachers' College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, the annual Spring Conference of students. It was attended by eighty-five persons from thirty country life clubs in nineteen educational institutions. In addition to this number, the Country Life Club at Kalamazoo,

which was the host, had from 20 to 50 members present at every session.

AT THE Cornell meeting in August, the student group plans to have meetings of its own from eight to ten a. m. in the morning, and at lunch and dinner. The Committee of Students and Advisers which considered what aspects of the general conference should be emphasized decided upon Local Rural Government as the special concern of the student group. Each student attending was asked to familiarize himself with his own village or township government. A special committee composed of representatives of Cornell student organizations is at present at work on plans for entertaining the student section of the August meeting. A. W. Gibson is representing the institution on the Student Advisory Committee of the Association.

The main discussions of the general conference will be in six forums, each of which will hold four sessions in the course of the Conference.

Among those who are scheduled to address sessions of the Conference are Liberty Hyde Bailey; Dean A. R. Mann; Hon. Frank O. Lowden; Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt; Governor Gifford Pinchot; C. J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture; H. C. Taylor of the Vermont Commission on Country Life.

Lamb Feeding

(Continued from page 185)

moved and it must be well cooked. We here in the United States consume 5-6 lbs. of lamb per capita per year, while in Australia 23 lbs. are consumed per capita.

The United States of course, has been importing wool for years but at the present time we have increased this importation to such an extent that it now totals over one half of our total consumption. It is obvious that the existing tariff is entirely futile and our sincere wish is that Mr. Grundy of the U. S. Senate, cannot have his way in preventing an upward revision of this duty. The importation of lamb and mutton was increasing to a tremendous extent, but at present the embargo on account of the foot and mouth disease is keeping all but a very little from entering the country. What might happen if this embargo is raised and no satisfactory tariff is in force is unpleasant to contemplate.

I have records belonging to Mr. Gilbert Prole of Stafford, one of the largest feeders, that go back to 1905 and are, I believe, of great value. 60 pound lambs were bought in 1905 for

Bostonians

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The UNIVERSITY

\$10.00

Leathers that Contrast

The University has brought together in rich contrast, an unbeatable combination of rugged Scotch grain and smooth black calf.

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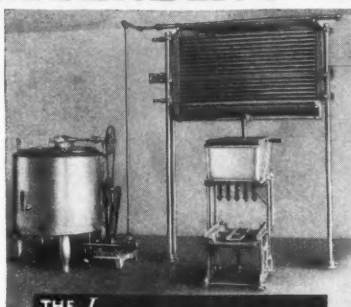
134 EAST STATE ST.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

\$6.40 per hundredweight and when weighing 82 pounds were sold for \$8.80 per hundredweight. The records consistently show a fair margin with one or two exceptions. In 1919 lambs were bought for \$13 per hundredweight, and sold in 1920 for prices up to \$23.50 per hundredweight. In 1921 fat lambs sold very cheaply but that fall feeders were bought for \$7.60 per hundredweight and sold in the spring of 1922 for \$16.40 per hundredweight, all of which shows that the consistent feeder is offered real inducements to continue.

The hazards, the opportunity, to make a good profit, the amount of money necessary to swing the proposition, the skill required to care for the lambs, and lastly the pleasant nature of the work, sets this enterprise apart from other lines of farming. Genesee County, being the center of this business, feels it has something unusual to offer to the enterprising young farmer and offers through its Farm Bureau every assistance to the seeker for a farm in a community where farming is a successful business.

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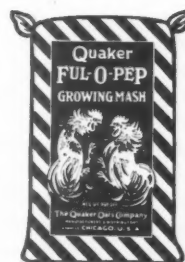
Hundreds of Victor outfits are in use today. They have brought the benefits of pasteurized milk to thousands of people in small towns and suburban communities. They also have brought profits to the dairymen who use them.



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Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume XII

Ithaca, New York, May, 1931

Number 8

KERMIS TO PRESENT PRIZE PLAYS IN WILLARD STRAIGHT

Three One Act Plays to be Given
May 8 and 9

THE THREE one act plays that won the prizes in the Kermis play writing contest will be presented in the University Theater on May 8 and 9. The three winning plays are *The Catalogue* by T. M. Morrow of Westmount, Quebec, Canada; *A Light at the Cross Roads* by C. E. Van Norman of Rochester, New York; and *The Ghost Affair* by Ruth Mac Duffee of Clintondale, Massachusetts. Over sixty plays were submitted in this nation wide contest. The judges of the contest were Professor A. M. Drummond of the department of public speaking, Mrs. Henry Morganthau, Jr., Paul Green of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and Barrett Clark of the French Publishing Company. Mrs. Morgenthau contributed \$130 toward prizes for the plays.

Casts Announced

The casts for the Kermis plays have been announced. The cast of *The Catalogue* will be: Mrs. Martin, C. J. Gaskill '32; Mr. Martin, R. S. Jonas '32; Myrtle, Clara Savage '34; Jim, N. C. Kidder '32; Joe Burke, G. S. Gifford '31. The understudies will be Margaret Gilchrist '31 and George Pringle '33. The cast for the second play, *A Light at the Crossroads* will be: Judith, Marian McElheny '34; Martha, Marian Emmons '32; Margaret, Edith Piquet '32; Tony, Henry Forschmiedt '31; and Max Burton, J. J. Ravis, '35. The understudies for this cast are Dorothea Heintz '34 and William Hicks '33.

There will be two casts for *The Ghost Affair*. They are: Brad, B. O. Gormel '32 and C. L. Pinkney '34; Charlie, B. P. Scully '33 and Richard Pringle '32; Will, R. A. Ransley '31 and Milton Utermeyer '34; D. S. Allen '32 and W. A. Moore '33; Libby, Virginia Clark '32 and Elizabeth Hopper '31; Lita, Gladys Sheahan '33 and Marion Lasher '33; Ruth, Harriet McNinch '33 and Christine Smith '33.

Ruth Faber will coach *The Catalogue*, Dorothy Evans will coach *A Light at the Crossroads*, and Helena Merriman will coach *The Ghost Affair*. The coaches are graduate students in the department of public speaking.

GRANGE LECTURERS HOLD SCHOOL

Grange lecturers from all over New York state met here from March 30 to April 4 for the fifth Annual School for Grange Lecturers, held under the joint auspices of the New York State Grange and the department of rural social organization of the college of agriculture. Lecturers had twelve courses including dramatics, leadership, community service, current service, agricultural problems, news-writing, and recreation, to choose from. The object of these schools is to help grange lecturers to fit themselves to better perform their duties to their respective granges and to the communities in which they serve.

DEAN MANN ADDRESSES FLORICULTURE CLUB

Dean A. R. Mann '04, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Floriculture Club, held in the Seminar Room of the Plant Science building, Tuesday evening, March 24. Dean Mann told of the increased number of floriculture students now coming to Cornell, and said that he was always glad to hear of the success of the graduates. He expressed regret that administrative duties prevented him from knowing the students more intimately.

His main topic was his recent trip to the negro land grant colleges of the south. These included schools in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, as well as Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes. Dean Mann found the situation in the southern schools very encouraging, and notices very great advances in agricultural education throughout the world since the war.

Elmer Prytherck '31, described the orchid, azalea, and rose exhibits which he saw at the New York and Philadelphia flower shows. Professor E. A. White, Henry "Hank" Clapp '31, and George Kern '31, gave their impressions of the National Flower Show held at Cleveland, Ohio.

GOVERNORS TO ATTEND COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE

Benson Y. Landis, executive secretary of the American Country Life Association, recently visited Cornell to make arrangements for the fourteenth annual gathering of the association here next August. Mr. Landis stated that he expects a number of governors and former governors to attend and take part in the discussions. Rural Government is the subject to be discussed at the conference this year.

Professor Dwight Sanderson '98; Professor J. E. Butterworth; E. S. Foster '25, of the New York state federation of farm bureaus; W. J. Wright, director of junior extension; L. R. Simons, F. W. Morris, E. A. Flansburgh '15, and L. D. Kelsey, New York State leaders of county agricultural agents; Charles A. Taylor '11, in charge of radio service; A. W. Gibson '17, associate secretary of the college of agriculture; Martha Van Rensselaer '09, director of the college of home economics; Dorothy DeLany '23, associate state leader of home demonstration agents; George S. Butts, in charge of correspondence courses; and Bristow Adams, editor of the colleges of agriculture and home economics; conferred with Mr. Landis during his visit here.

Jefferson county, Arkansas, now receiving drought relief, made the largest contribution of any southern state county to the white flour donation during the world war. In 1917 this same section contributed the sugar for the soldiers Christmas candy.

HOTEL MEN MAKE PLANS FOR THE EZRA CORNELL

To Open May 8, in Willard Straight

THE SIXTH OPENING of the Hotel Ezra Cornell is scheduled for Friday, May 8, in Willard Straight Hall. On this one day the students of the hotel course take charge of all the activities that would take place in the actual operation of a hotel. This annual opening of Hotel Ezra Cornell is staged with purpose of demonstrating to hotel men that the Cornell course in hotel management is a real training for the hotel profession. The long list of returning graduates who occupy prominent positions in the hotel field, indicate the success of the Hotel Management course, especially since the first students were graduated only seven years ago.

Fine Program Provided

An elaborate program has been arranged for the entertainment of the guests, which consists of golf at the country club during the afternoon, a formal banquet at six-thirty, followed by grand ball at ten o'clock that evening. Music at the ball will be furnished by Whitney Kaufman and his Victor Recording Orchestra. On Saturday a breakfast and business meeting of the Cornell Society of Hotel Men will be held at nine-thirty, followed by a trip to Taughannock and Enfield State Parks. The baseball game and tennis match will be the events of the afternoon. Visitors are invited to attend the classes in the courses taken by the hotel students.

Executive Officers

The executive officers for Hotel Ezra Cornell are: Maitre d'Hotel, J. R. "Jim" Knipe '31; Manager, E. J. Clarenbach '31; Assistant Managers, G. Van McKay '31, Alton E. Morris '31, A. M. Nulle; Director of Publicity, Martin W. Hess; Steward Kevin E. Howard; Chef, H. G. Herb; Personnel Director, C. A. Brown; Head Waiter, W. E. DeCamp '31; Engineer, Lloyd R. Knauss '31; Reception Manager, W. N. Davis.

Floral Decorations for the lobby, banquet hall and ballroom are being designed by the Department of Floriculture under the direction of Professor E. A. White and Mr. Post.

EXTENSION LEADERS MEET FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

County agricultural agents, their assistants, junior extension leaders, home demonstration agents, and extension specialists met here March 23 to 27 for their annual conference.

Dean A. R. Mann '04, and Acting Director R. H. Wheeler '12, welcomed the extension men and women in Roberts Assembly Monday morning, March 23.

Henry Morganthau, Jr., Conservation Commissioner explained the conservation policies of the State. Deputy Commissioner C. E. Ladd '04, discussed land utilization. President Farrand delivered a talk on public health. C. M. Chappell of the Eastman Kodak Company was here during the week to give instruction in photography.

DEAN MANN RECEIVES FOREIGN HONORS



Dean A. R. Mann '04, was recently awarded the highest foreign honor of the Czechoslovakian government, The Order of the White Lion. Dr. Jaroslav Novak, Czechoslovakian Consul General, formally presented the medal to Dean Mann in behalf of President Masaryk at the annual banquet of New York State extension leaders.

Third Foreign Decoration

The bestowing of the White Lion upon Dean Mann was the third decoration from a foreign country that he has received. Finland and Belgium have also given him recognition of the work he has done in agricultural education in Europe. This is the second award for achievement in education that Dean Mann has received in the last five months—the other being the honorary degree of L. L. D. from the University of California.

UNIVERSITY 4-H CLUB HOST TO COUNTY LEADERS

The University 4-H Club held a party in Home Economics Assembly Wednesday evening, March 25 for the county junior extension leaders who were here for the extension leaders conference.

Each person found his or her partner by matching of numbered paper hats and paired off for a grand march. An indoor "track meet" occupied most of the evening. Punch and cookies were served to the tired "athletes" at the end of the meet.

AG CREW WORKS OUT ON INLET

After considerable practice on the rowing machines in the Old Armory, the ag college crew had its first practice on the Inlet Monday afternoon, April 13. With Forschmiedt '31, Allyn '31, Norton '31, Rose '32 and Pringle '32, from last year's crew, chances for another victory for ag this year look bright. Ag crews have defeated the oarsmen from the other colleges for two consecutive Spring Days and are planning to repeat this year.

PING PONG SMOKER HELD BY PLANT PATHOLOGISTS

A party, known as a Ping Pong Smoker, was held Friday evening, March 20, in the Seminar Room of the Plant Science Building for the graduate students in plant pathology.

The party was tendered by the staff members of the department, in appreciation of the assistance given by them in moving the department into the new building. Posters telling of the event gave notice that no weapons would be allowed and that Bull Montana had been retained to act as official bouncer. However, no casualties were reported, although the party is said to have lasted several hours past mid-night.

A buffet supper was served during the course of the evening. The winners of the Ping Pong Tournament were Alberto Graf of Santiago, Chile, first, Keith Parris of Barbados, second, and Frank Haasis of Ontario, California, third.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Taken from the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN of 1906)

On March 1 the registration of the Inter-College crews closed with 42 candidates from the college of agriculture.

Monday, February 25, Dean Bailey attended an important conference in Washington, as representative of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, of which he is president.

PROF'S PRANKS

Several members of the departments of bacteriology, dairy industry, and agronomy spoke at the Spring Meeting of the Central New York Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists held at the University of Rochester on Saturday, April 11. The speakers were Professors J. M. Sherman and Otto Rahn, C. E. Safford, Agnes Nichols, Grad, C. D. Kelley, Grad, H. J. Brueckner, Professor J. K. Wilson, and T. C. Peele.

Professor H. H. Whetzel has recently been appointed chairman of the Student Conduct Committee of the University. During the week of March 8 Professor Whetzel visited his alma mater, Wabash College, where he attended the meetings of the Alumni Council.

SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCED

Cornell University has recently announced the Henry S. Hall Scholarship for a student in agriculture or forestry. The sum of \$150 is available from the endowment established by the gift of Miss Mary F. Hall. The scholarship is open to any properly qualified student, either a young man or a young woman, who shall be in need of financial assistance. Preference is to be given first to a student from the town of Spencer, New York, and second to one from Tioga County.

LEAGUE PRESIDENT SPEAKS FROM WEAI

Speaking from Station WEAI recently, Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, said that many of New York state's unorganized dairymen are without a market for their milk for the first time in their lives. Quality has never been so important as now. The present large supply of good milk forces low quality milk from the market, he says. Eastern dairymen, especially those who are members of marketing organizations, are much better off than dairymen in other sections.

League Maintains Price

Had it not been for the efforts of the league, the price of milk would surely have been reduced one cent a quart April 1, according to Mr. Sexauer. The league officials contend that any further reduction in the price of fluid milk would seriously threaten a collapse of the dairy industry, and if further reduction is necessary the distributing end of the business should stand its share of the loss.

More dairymen are applying for membership in the league than in former years. Membership in other farm organizations is increasing, also, he states.

CAMPUS CHATS

The Foresters have a crazy idea that they are going to take the inter-college athletic championship away from Ag this year. They had the same idea for a while last year and we must hand them the same deal we did then. Defeats in baseball, track, crew, and tennis will drive our forestry friends back into the woods. It will take a little support for Ag to win all the championships, though. Ag doesn't stand so well now and cannot afford any more defeats.

Prospects are rather slim that Professor H. W. "Gas Engine" Riley's omnibus to an hus and dairy will develop in the near future, but we would appreciate it greatly if all, instead of only part of the afternoon labs in that far away region were started at 1:50 or 2:00 so we would have time for a second at lunch before dashing off on our seven mile hike.

CORNELL WELL REPRESENTED AMONG AG WRITERS

Cornell University, through its state college of agriculture, is well represented in a spring announcement of books on farming issued by the agricultural department of The Macmillan Company.

The list gives some idea of the part which the college of agriculture has in the publications of this firm. The material represented ranges alphabetically from Robert "Bob" Adams' "Rude Rural Rhymes" to Warren's "Farm Management." Liberty Hyde Bailey has eighteen titles, and other Cornell authors and their books are as follows:

L. H. Bailey and A. W. Gilbert, "Plant Breeding"; M. C. Burritt, formerly Director of Extension, "Apple Growing"; Charles Chupp, "Manual of Vegetable-Garden Diseases"; Fippen, formerly of the soils department, "Rural New York"; Georgia, "Manual of Weeds"; Arthur W. Gilbert, formerly of the plant breeding department, "The Potato"; E. S. Guthrie, "The Book of Butter"; E. V. Hardenburg, "Bean Culture"; Herrick, "Insects Injurious to the Household and Annoying to Man"; Hesler and Whetzel, "Manual of Fruit Diseases"; L. M. Hurd, "Practical Poultry Farming"; C. E. Ladd, "Dairy Farming Projects"; T. L. Lyon '91, "Soils and Fertilizers"; Lyon, Fippen, and Buchanan, "Soils: Their Properties and Management"; Lyon and Buckman, "Nature and Properties of Soils"; E. F. Phillips, "Beekeeping"; A. B. Recknagel, "Forests of New York State"; Slingerland and Crosby, "Manual of Fruit Insects".

The department which issues the farm books is in charge of Howard A. Stevenson, formerly editor of the *Cornell Countryman* and a member of the Office of Publication in charge of correspondence courses at the college of agriculture.

Uncle Ab says that it takes a reformer to see the harm in charm. He also thinks farmers fight too much among themselves: milk versus coffee; sugar versus tobacco; meat versus vegetables; yet farmers raise them all.

It usually takes a transplanted tree or shrub a year to develop enough leaves to utilize any amount of concentrated fertilizer.

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The Catalog:

The Light on the Crossroad:

The Ghost Affair:

in the

University Theatre

Friday, May 8

Saturday, May 9

8:15 P. M.

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Domecon



Doings

MISS VAN RENSSELAER SPEAKS IN SYRACUSE

MISS MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER '09, Director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University spoke at the eleventh annual meeting of the New York State Home Economics Association at the Onondaga Hotel, at Syracuse, New York, April 17 and 18 on the follow-up work for the White House Conference on Child Welfare.

Miss Van Rensselaer, who is assistant director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and is on President Hoover's special committee, has been in close touch with the activities of that conference for the past year.

Cornell Delegates Chosen

Ellen Kuney '31, president of the Home Economics Club, spoke on "Activities of the Cornell Home Economics Club" at the banquet Friday night. The other Cornell delegates were: Mary Ellen Ayer '33, Helen Cotter '33, Frances Eldridge '34, Florence George '34, Elsie Hanford '34, Portia Hopper '33, Eleanor Johnson '33, Ruth Liable '31, Kate Rogers '32, Mary Staebell '31, Marguerite Trauger '34, and Ethel Wallace '31.

CLOTHING NOTES

Students in household and hotel textiles attended the demonstration given by Mrs. Rex, of the Simmonds Manufacturing Company, at Rothschild Brothers department store.

Freshmen in clothing 3 class have chosen for their next topic for study, "Good Grooming." Miss Brooks, of the Harper method, will lecture to them and demonstrate how to achieve the technique of correct grooming.

During May there will be a display of cotton dresses in the home economics building and a demonstration of the use of cotton in the modern wardrobe. Watch for the date.

The clothing 103 class held a tea in the home economics apartment for high school girls and their mothers on Thursday afternoon, April 16, at 4:30. At this time there was an informal showing of the dresses made by the girls in the class for the girls of high school age.

The work done by freshmen in clothing is to be reproduced for home economics teachers of southern counties as a suggestion for assembly programs which might be given by home economics students in the high schools. The students here will demonstrate, "Putting Reason Behind Style," which illustrates the use of accessories with the wardrobe, and "Your Wardrobe Incorporated," which includes the building of the ensemble and clothes suited to the individual.

ICE CREAM AS A SUMMER FOOD

As a food, ice cream has a distinct and unique place in the dietary. Particularly is it a desirable food during warm weather, for at no time is its role as a staple, balanced article of the dietary more adaptable to our comfort and well-being than during the season that jades our appetite and saps our energy.

As to the ingredients, there is, perhaps, no more widely misunderstood product than the ice cream which represents the bulk of our supply. It is not, as we often hear it erroneously defined, "made of corn starch," nor "loaded with gelatin," nor "full of gum." It is, today, strictly a dairy product, made only of cream and other products. It contains about 13 per cent fat, 5 per cent milk proteins, milk sugar, cane sugar, and a somewhat larger quantity of mineral constituents than milk itself. It has in it only an insignificant amount of added food gelatin and in some cases none. Closely related to milk and of roughly three times the concentration, it has all the established and unrivaled virtues of this excellent food in a form singularly well suited to the summer dietary.

BUY MORE BUTTER

Results from a recent survey of cross-roads and village grocery stores disclose the discouraging fact that a large portion of the butter substitutes sold in this country are purchased and consumed by farm families, the dairy farmer himself not being without blame in this lamentable situation.

It is estimated that there are in storage at present some 30,000,000 pounds of quality dairy butter. Prices are lower than in twenty-five years. Tremendous as this surplus seems, it could be entirely eliminated in short order if every one of the six million farm families in the United States would each pledge themselves to use one extra pound of butter per week for a period of five weeks.

Individually that is a small effort. Collectively and cooperatively it is an economic achievement since the price of butter-fat is the basis from which the price of all dairy products is derived.

There is no known adequate substitute for the protective vitamins found in quality dairy butter in relation to the human dietary.

TO APPLY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

Application for the Home Economics Scholarship may be made at the information office in the college building before April 25. This is an award of \$100 made annually to a member of the junior class on the basis of scholarship, leadership, service, and need.

DOMECON STUDENTS HONORED

CLAIRE LASHER '33 has been elected Women's Business Manager of the Cornell Daily Sun.

The following home economics students have been chosen vice-presidents of the dormitories for next year: Balch Unit I, Marjorie Darrow, Ellen Ann Dunham, and Catherine Grissinger; Unit II, Marion Emmons and Mildred Garman; Unit III, Yolanda Elsasser; Unit IV, Cornelia Gaskill; Risley, Ruth Carman, Marian Ford, and Eileen Kane; Sage, Helen Burritt and Elizabeth Lloyd.

Mary Fitz-Randolph and Edythe King were elected to Mortar Board, senior honorary society.

At the mass meeting, held Monday evening, March 23 in Bailey Hall, Edythe King '32 was elected president of the Women's Self-Government Association. Other home economics students who were elected to offices are: Grace Williams '32, president of Women's Athletic Association; Mary Fitz-Randolph '32, chairman of activities; Alice Avery '32, president of Y. W. C. A.; Jane Finney '32 and Jean Frederick '32, presidents of Balch; Eleanor Ernst, president of the class of 1933. A blazer was presented to Thorstina Olsen '31 and the "C" to Esther Hankinson '31.

NOTED ALUMNA LECTURES

Miss Alice Blynn '17, editor of the Delineator, national magazine for women, spoke to university women in room 245 of the college building on Wednesday afternoon, April 15, at 4 o'clock. The lecture, one of a series on vocational guidance, was sponsored by the Home Economics Club. Miss Blynn's topic was, "Women in Journalism." A tea was held directly after the lecture at which time the women were able to meet Miss Blynn informally.

RE-UNION PLANS MADE

The class of '23 will be Seniors again in June when, under the Dix plan, they come back to Cornell together with the classes of '24, '25, and '26. This year in addition to regular re-union events time will be allowed for the alumnae to revisit favorite haunts and former friends. The class of '23 are anxiously looking forward to seeing what has happened to the freshmen since going out into the world, as well as meeting and greeting those from their own class.

TO REPRESENT CLUB

Portia Hopper '33 has been chosen to represent the Home Economics Club on the program committee of the American Country Life Association convention which is to be held at Cornell from August 17 to 20, 1931.

Omicron Nu, honorary home economics society, served tea to the juniors in the apartment on Friday afternoon, April 18, at 4:30.

MISS BLYNN TALKS ON HOME ECONOMICS IN JOURNALISM

Miss Alice Blynn '17, lectured to women in Home Economics on Wednesday afternoon, April 15, about home economics in journalism. Miss Blynn is a graduate who has been doing considerable work in this field, and is at present associated with the Delineator magazine.

Miss Blynn stressed the importance of getting home economics subjects in print. According to Miss Blynn the journalism field itself is rather limited because so many things are syndicated, so that a little goes a long way. But the field of home economics is unlimited, and putting this in print presents a wide range of interesting subjects.

She said in regard to work of this sort, that everything learned in college is useful. Courses in journalism alone are not as important as general working knowledge of the subject. The most successful women

doing this work today are those who understand the sales, advertisement, and manufacturing problems. They learn business and because of this basic understanding of the business, know how to make home economics function in it through the printed word.

As important as knowing what you are writing about is knowing for whom you are writing. For this reason Miss Blynn emphasized the importance of knowing people, what they do, and what they want. It is important to write so that all classes of people will be reached; so that they will be convinced.

The field of writing is not one that is diminishing. Formerly it was predicted that new inventions, such as the radio, would eliminate the necessity of the printed word. But results have been quite the contrary, and it is increasingly evident that this will never be true. The printed word gives a lasting impression, and can also be kept for reference.

She stressed the necessity of writing something useful. This is a dollars-and-cents world in which we are living. The printed word must function and get results. It is a sales product in the same way that a pack-

age of coffee is, and it must give service-and satisfaction.

Miss Blynn pointed out the wide fields that are or will be open to women. The research worker can find out new things to put into print. Field workers, who like travel and working with people, can find out what people want. Then they can work with the manufacturer to produce this product, and bring it to the people's attention so they will know that they can use it. Writing booklets on various subjects for commercial use offers other positions for graduates of home economics. Art, type work, and illustrations offer interesting work for women in fields in which they are accomplished. Copy writing and placing advertisements, which are positions now occupied by men, because of their understanding of the subjects with which this work deals, may be occupied by women in the future.

All experience and knowledge gained in the subject of home economics is useful. New things are being invented and discovered so that it is important to keep up with the times. Everything learned in college will be useful in this field that requires such a broad background.

Books

Reading maketh a full man—Francis Bacon

HOME GUIDANCE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. By Grace Langdon. John Day Co., Inc., New York, \$3.50.

Realizing that the prevention of problems rather than an effort to remove them is important in child training, Miss Langdon has written *Home Guidance for Young Children* with this idea in mind. A useful handbook for parents, this will be helpful and instructive from the time the child is expected until he is ready to enter kindergarten.

The author considers the home situation the most important of influences in the education of the child. The relation of parents to their children, family beliefs and customs, affections, hatreds, and all emotional experiences go toward the construction of the child's character. Verily, children are "what their parents make them."

Within one year the author received more than three thousand requests from parents for help in child guidance. Parents are willing and anxious to get usable suggestions, thus the popularity of this book. The idea of guidance has been emphasized therein. The author discusses desirable behavior for normal young children. She stresses the setting up of desirable habits and also very nicely reminds parents not to let their anxiety over "problems" spoil their enjoyment of their children. Miss Langdon's work in child guidance has covered a wide range and she writes with knowledge derived from practical experience. Parents should welcome a book from such an authentic source.

THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN AMERICAN LIFE. Wilson Gee. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.00.

Much has been written of late in an effort to bring about a better understanding between our rural and urban populations but little of it we think has been as readable or as well bolstered with experience and real appreciation of the situation as this book of Professor Gee's. When two branches of society with so little in common, either in the way of background or interests, are dependent upon each other for the satisfaction of their immediate needs, it is quite important that a mutual understanding should exist. But urbanites are for the most part unable to understand why farmers should be in any essential way different than themselves and after superficial examination of the countryside are prone to draw false conclusions regarding their rural neighbors. To correct this situation and to provide an adequate basis upon which a casual reader can form a more correct picture of agriculture, is the purpose of this book.

Farmers will find in it a measure of encouragement in these times when things are reputedly bad, for none can read it without enlarging his estimate of the true place, the farmer in society. For this reason we hope farmers will find time to absorb its contents. City readers will be more appreciative of the farmers efforts and we suspect that not a few of them will turn with renewed vigor to planning the farm which lingers as a bright spot in the future, in many a city man's dreams.

THE BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL COOK BOOK. Fannie Merritt Farmer revised edition. Little Brown and Co., Boston. \$2.50.

Housewives and students alike never cease to be enthusiastic about "Fannie Farmer's Cook Book." This has been very popular for a good many years, but the new revised and more up-to-date edition has been received with even greater interest. Over three thousand receipts and many new illustrations are included to make this even more attractive than the old edition.

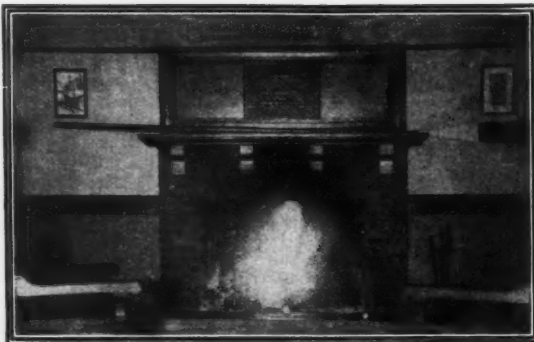
The revision of this book was accomplished by the co-operation of the staff of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery including Miss Alice Bradley, principal. Articles by Miss Bradley frequently appear in popular women's magazines. All receipts are tested and approved. Temperatures for cooking, time schedules, and the use of iceless refrigerators appear in this new edition. Any questions arising in problems of cookery can probably be found herein, for the subject is fully and widely covered.

Few cook books are as fully treated as *The Boston Cooking School Cook Book* and it can be recommended to novice as well as experienced chef.

Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

TREE PLANTING SCHOOL SUCCESSFUL

On April 3 and 4 a tree planting school was held by the Forestry Department. Committees from 23 county boards of supervisors attended. Professors R. S. Hosmer, J. A. Cope, and J. N. Spaeth instructed the men in the technical points of tree planting. The points explained included the question of sites, species, spacings, methods, fire control, maps and records. The visiting supervisors had the chance to swing a grub hoe for themselves and get a working knowledge of the procedure. Later they witnessed a demonstration of the tree planting machine.

At the close of the school many expressed their appreciation and approval, so everyone left happy with a better understanding of the work and ready to carry out the county program of planting with state aid.

Quite a few of the disciples of Saint Murphius viewed the new-fangled planting machines with scorn. One of them wondered if he could make some extra money digging up the roads with the "Duplex." The general consensus of opinion was that cushions should be supplied along with some book like "Now we're loggin'."

Spring must surely be here. The "army" has started the annual penny tournament. First day was captured by E. F. "Ed" Martinez '31. "Ed" must have been practicing up on the sly judging from the results. Someone got excited and hove a slim dime (ten pennies rolled in one). Fortunately no one was injured in the rush.

FORESTRY CLUB MEETING

The Cornell Foresters met in the Club Room in Fernow Hall on Tuesday, April 14. The turnout was good, and the meeting was interesting. The first part of the evening was given over to club business, including discussion of the banquet for this year, and the awarding of the basket ball shingles.

The meeting was then turned over to Professor J. G. Needham '98 who told of his trip to the British and Dutch Guianas by airplane, in quest of the elusive dragon fly. Professor Needham told about the types of vegetation and the many types of people found in the cities. He also spoke of the elaborate canal systems used to take care of the extremely heavy rainfall. At the close of the meeting, eats were served in the usual manner.

SENIORS OBSERVE FORESTRY CONDITIONS IN CAROLINA

The forestry seniors returned on April 7 from their vacation among the southern pines. The old red truck roared into Ithaca in time to allow the seniors a few hours sleep before assembling for an eight o'clock.

The southern trip is part of the curriculum of the senior year and has proved a valuable adjunct to instruction in the forestry department. The camp is located, through the courtesy and generosity of Mr. G. J. Cherry, at Witherbee, South Carolina, on land owned by the North State Lumber Company of Charleston.

The time was spent in getting acquainted with the southern forests and forest operations. On Monday, March 29, we relocated and remeasured several sample plots established in 1905 by the United States Forest Service. The next day was spent in riding on a logging engine and inspecting every phase of logging from the cutting to the loading on barges bound for the mill. We cruised an area of longleaf and loblolly pine on the third day while the wind blew and the rain came down.

Thursday found us guests of the Tuxbury Lumber Company, timber and turpentine operators. We passed the day visiting the turpentine operations and were fortunate enough to be in time to see the turpentine and rosin still in action. When we came in from the woods, we found a generous repast, prepared by the adept fingers of the Tuxbury chef, waiting for us. Needless to say the Cornell Foresters were equal to the job and did justice to the outlay of food and drink.

The last day was spent in counting reproduction and visiting a hardwood mill near Witherbee.

We were very fortunate to have Mr. W. W. Ashe of the Forest Service as our guest for a few days. His stay was both delightful and instructive to both the students and the population of Witherbee.

At noon Saturday we climbed aboard the old red truck and set sail for Ithaca, and left the South with many regrets but with many pleasant memories of the superb hospitality and generosity of the southern people.

O YOU ATHLETES!

Crew men, wrestlers, baseballers, come one come all! The teams have gotten under way, but still need plenty of help. Remember we are out for the championship, and everyman can add a bit. Spring is here and young men's fancies turn to various things, but don't forget the Cornell Foresters!

FORESTRY FRATERNITY HOLDS THIRD ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Robin Hood, professional forestry fraternity, held its semi-annual election of officers Thursday evening, April 9. William L. Chapel '32 was elected president and Leon E. Chaiken '31 was given the vice-presidency. The other officers for the coming term are: Glenn S. Haderup '33, secretary; L. Stanley Green '33, treasurer; Paul Kihlmire '34, librarian and Leon W. Taylor '34, sergeant-at-arms.

Plans for incorporation and for affiliation with Tau Phi Delta, national forestry fraternity, are rapidly reaching completion. It is hoped that by May, 1932, Robin Hood will have become a chapter of the national body.

Progress has been excellent since the organization first came into being in February, 1931, when it had but six members. It now boasts fifteen active members, two alumni, one honorary, and six other members who have left school temporarily for various reasons.

Professors S. N. Spring and J. N. Spaeth recently made a trip to the Luther Preserve near Lake Saratoga. The department established some sample plots of Riga pine on which growth studies are being made. The professors returned for the purpose of remeasuring the plots.

Our illustrious grad, Harold G. Wilm, M. F., is working on the burn-some 900 acres, no less!—in the Arnot Forest. He is making a vegetation study showing the whats, whys, whens, wherefores, and what have you, for the future generations.

MEMORIES OF THE SOUTH

Happy Valley with its slow, seductive music, slippery floor, and Spanish girls. That's true, isn't it, Harry?

The logging engine wherein ye editor, ably assisted by W. R. "Bill" Silcocks '31 and a plug of evil tobacco, showed his ability as a fireman. The engine crew humbly apologizes to Professor Spring for trying to burn off his nose. Better luck next time, Professor.

Jerry Welch '31 and his penchant for starting fires. "The head of the match flew off, and the first thing you know, the woods were afire." We believe you, Jerry, old pal.

The cyclone that almost blew our tent away.

The chef and his able helper, Joe Morris. Also his corrosive coffee.

"Archie" Budd '29 and his startling motion pictures. Archie, how could you?

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